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MODAL PARTICLES AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE STRUCTURE OF SPEECH

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the meanings of different particles in German language, the differences between Karakalpak and German particles in translation and their usage in various contexts. We can see that in German dictionaries, in rare cases, the translation of modal particles is given. This is because, modal particles can express a lot of meanings depending on the context or situation. In German, it is not uncommon to use modal pronouns. However, the use of modal particles gives the speech a natural look.

KEYWORDS: *Particle, Conjunction, Modal Particle, Closed Class Parts Of Speech, Simple Sentence, Declarative Sentence.*

INTRODUCTION

Lexical units in modern linguistics are considered to be the most important communicative tool in the process of speaking. In this case, the speaker does not express his opinion in a uniform way, but expresses to him emotional feelings. That is, words that do not answer a specific question, do not serve as a part of the speech, only affect the whole speech and give it additional meaning are also used. Similar words occur in most languages, and in German the same words are common. Such words used in speech are called particles. Particles usually have a emotional function in German and are often used in oral speech. They are closely related to the context, so it is difficult to find an exact translation because they do not have a clear meaning and do not have an equivalent in other languages. However, depending on the role they play in the speech, it is a conjunctive, which corresponds to the Karakalpak conjunctions. However, in the case of a particle, it can be seen that the function of the particle is similar to that of the particle. Particles

do not perform a significant grammatical function, so their use in speech is not strictly forbidden (it can be omitted).

MAIN PART

Most modal partitions can come in different meaning depending on the context, that is, the meaning that is expressed in one context becomes completely different in another context. For example, the following examples show that the word **aber** has a different function in speech.

Ich habe kein Fahrrad, **aber** wir haben zwei

Meniñ velosipedim joq, biraq eki mashinamız bar.

(I have not got a bike, but I have two cars)

In this sentence, **aber** is translated into Karakalpak as **biraq** and has its own grammatical function, that is, it serves as a contradictory link that connects two simple sentences.

Das freut mich **aber**, dass du wieder gesund bist.

Seniñ táwir bolǵanıńnan quwanışlıman! (I am glad that you are recovered!)

In the second example, the word **aber** comes in the form of a modal particle, which adds meaning to the word and plays a sensory role in conveying the surprise of the speaker to an unexpected event. Thus, the word **aber** in this sentence is not translated into Karakalpak.

Compared to other languages, spoken German is distinguished by its modal particle richness and diversity. In this case, they are widely used to give vitality and clarity to the opinion of the speaker. Through the use of modal particle, the second speaker is able to choose, be interested, confirm, suspect, predict, express mildness, and so on. applied.

The literal translation of the word **aber** is **biraq** (but). The word **biraq** serves as an interconnected link between two opposing verbs. However, he performed other services in German:

Du bist **aber** groß geworden!

Sen úlkeyip ketipseñ! (You've been growing a lot!)

The function of the word **aber** in this sentence is to impress the speaker in expressing the astonishment of the speaker. In this case, the speaker, using the word "aber", expresses his feelings to him without fully expressing his opinion.

Dein Hund ist **aber** klug.

Seniñ iytiñ aqıllı eken!(Your dog is smart.)

In the second example, the compliment uses the word **aber** to express a feeling of amazement.

The word **bloß** means – **az, ko`p emes** (little, not much) when translated from German:

Ich habe **bloß** 5 Euro bei mir, kannst du mir leihen?

Meniñ 5 evrodan azıraq pulım bar, maǵan azǵantay qarız berip tura alasañ ba?

(I only have less than 5 euros with me, can you lend me?)

In this sentence, the word **bloß** signifies a degree and has always been a part of speech. In addition, in some cases, it is usually a modal particle. The word **bloß** in German means to surprise, confusion when it comes to interrogative sentences:

Was will man **bloß** von uns? [1]

Bizlerden ne qálep tur ózi?(What does he want from us?)

In this example, the speaker expresses his choice and admiration by using the word **bloß**. When the word comes in the German language in the sense of command and demand, it means a precautionary warning:

Komm **bloß** nicht zu spät! [2]

Kesh kelme! (Don't be late!)

The word **denn** is translated from German as "cause". The speech function of the word **denn** coincides with the causal link in the Karakalpak language. He connects two simple sentences in the sense of reason.

Wir haben zwei Autos, **denn** wir mögen Autos.

Bizlerdiń eki mashinamız bar, sebebi bizler mashinanı jaqsı kóremiz.

(We have two cars because we like cars)

In this example, **denn** has served as an auxiliary word, connecting the two sentences in the sense of causation.

The word **denn** is not only used in German as a linker, but also as a modal particle in some cases. They are, of course, very common in interrogative pronouns. There are two types of interrogative sentences in German:

Interrogative sentences with question words;

Interrogative sentences without question words.

The word **denn** is used in both types of interrogative sentences. It is used to express one's opinion on a situation. It also conveys the meaning of doubt, pity, warmth, and astonishment. For instance,

Hast du **denn** kein Geld mehr?

Basqa aqshań joq pa ne?(Don't you have any more money?)

In this example, he showed how he was affected by a situation.

Kommt Dennis **denn** heute?

Dennis búgin kele me ózi?(Is Dennis coming today?)

In the third example, **denn** comes in the sense of suspicion. As can be seen from the above examples, if the word **denn** was not used, the speech would have become a simple text without expressing any of the author's feelings.

When we translate the word **doch** from German, means **sonda da, ne bolsa da, solay bolsa da, biraq(even so, whatever, but)**. For example,

-Hast du keine Zeit? -Seniń waqtıń joq pa? (-Do not you have time?)

-**Doch**, natürlich habe ich Zeit. – Sonda da waqtım bar, álbette.(-Yes, of course I have time)

The word **doch** comes from the German word modal particle and changes the word. When it is used in declarative sentences, it expresses wish and command sentences. The word **doch** has been used to express feelings of guilt and sadness when it comes to declarative sentences:

Die Männer können **doch** nicht kochen! [3]

Erkekler awqat pisire almaydı! (Men cannot cook!)

Here, the word **doch** means sadness, that is, a feeling of resentment through mockery.

The word **doch** comes in the German language in a imperative sentence, adding to the feeling of amazement and excitement:

Ich habe dir **doch** gesagt, dass ich es nicht verstehe.

Men sađan onı túsinbeytuđınımdı aytım ғoy! (I told you I didn't understand.)

In the example above, there are feelings of excitement and amazement. Increases the amazement of speech. Also, doch is used to express demand and ask for, showing modesty:

Probier **doch** mal, es schmeckt lecker.

Jep kór, mazalı eken. (Try it, it tastes delicious.)

In this case, the doch adds gentleness to the general speech and intensifies the desire. For example,

Wenn er **doch** bloß gefragt hätte! [4]

Eger ol sorađanda ma edi! (If only he had asked!)

The word **eben** in German performs the functions of adjective and adverb. When it comes as adjective, it means tekis, mulayim(smooth, gentle). But when it comes as adverb – meansha`zir, tap ha`zir (now, right now, just). For instance,

Er war **eben** hier.

Ol tap házir usı jerde edi.(He was just here)

In the given example the word **eben** used as an adverb and used as a modal particle in German. In the sentence expresses the feelings of being angry, sadness. The word **eben** is used only in declarative sentences:

Sie versteht es **eben** nicht.

Ol bunı tek túsinbeydi. (She just doesn't understand)

In the example above, we can see that the word **eben** gives a sense of absence.

The word **eigentlich** in German performs the functions of adverb and adjective. When it comes as an adverb, it means **haqiyqatında, shinında, negizinde** (actually, in fact, in principle). However, when it comes as an adjective, it means shin, haqiyqiy (real, true):

Eigentlich, darf ich es nicht sagen, aber Ihnen sag ich es.

Negizinde, men onı aytpawım kerek edi, biraq sağan onı aytaman.

(Actually, I'm not allowed to tell, but I'll tell you)

Hence, the word **eigentlich** in the example comes as an adverb. **Eigentlich** comes as a modal particle and comes especially in interrogative sentences. It expressed great interest in the question. If you are curious about something that you have not been able to ask for a long time, we use the word **eigentlich** as follows:

Kannst du **eigentlich** Spanisch?

Sen ispansha sóyley alasań ba?(Do you actually speak spanish?)

As we can see in the examples, the question asked with an interest.

The word **etwa** in German comes as an adverb. When we translate it from German, it means **shama menen, átirapında (about, approximately)**. For instance,

Etwa zehn Tage. – Shama menen on kún.(About ten days)

In the given example this word is given in approximate meaning and gives the sentence inexactness. The word **etwa** comes in German as a modal particle. Usually used in interrogative sentences. In interrogative sentences intensifies the question and the sense of uncertainty:

Hast du **etwa** im Bad das Wasser laufen lassen?

Sen vannaga suwdı ağızdiń ba?(Did you run the water in the bathroom?)

In this case, the questioner expressed a feeling of distrust of the question, as he expected the opposite answer to the question from the respondent.

The word **ja** means **awa** in Karakalpak and means positive answer:

Kommst du? – **Ja!**

Keleseń be? – Awa!(Will you come? – Yes!)

Ja can be used in German as a modal particle. In declarative, imperative and in the sentences of the sense of demand it intensifies the sentence. For example,

Da ist **ja** toll! Bul ájayıp eken!(It is wonderful)

In the example the word **Ja** comes in interrogative meaning and it expresses the joke or anger.

In the following examples, when it comes to demanding sentences, the sentence intensifies the sense of urgency and warning: Komm **ja** nicht zu spät heim! [5]

Úyge kesh qaytpa!(Don't be late!)

In the given example the word **Ja** comes in the meaning of warning. Furthermore, **Ja** as a modal particle in interrogative sentences, it expresses the general truth:

Frauen können **ja** nicht Autofahren!

Hayallar mashina aydawdı bilmeydi! (Women cannot drive)

As we can see, this example is about general truth.

Ruhig in German used as an adjective and translated as **tinish, arqayın**(calm):

Peter geht am liebsten im Olympiapark joggen, weil es dort so schön **ruhig** ist.

Piter Olimpia parkine juwırıwğa baradı, sebebi ol jer júdá tinish.

(Peter prefers to go jogging in the Olympiapark because it's so nice and quiet there.)

Ruhig can be modal particle in German. **Ruhig** used in declarative and in the sentences of demand and intensifies the feeling of permission.

Sie können **ruhig** rauchen, mich stört das nicht! [5]

Siz arqayın shekseñiz boladı, mağan kesent etpeydi.

(Come and smoke, I don't mind!)

As we can see in this example, the word **ruhig** used in the sense of permission.

Ruhig in the demanding sentences, intensifies the sense of demand.

Machen Sie **ruhig** die Fenster zu!

Aynanı jabıń qáne!(Close the windows!)

Schon translated from German, means **álleqashan, qashshan-aq(already)**. **Schon** used as an adverb as follows:

Wir haben **schon** mit ihr zusammengearbeitet.

Bizler onıń menen álleqashan birge islegenbiz.

(We have worked with her before)

Schon can be used as a modal particle and expresses the meaning of being annoyed, resentment, submissiveness. We can see the word **schon** in the examples of declarative, imperative and interrogative sentences:

Mach **schon**!

Isleygoysa endi!(Go ahead!)

So, in the example above, in the interrogative sentence given with a sense of urgency, and the order was required to be carried out quickly. In the declarative sentences as follows,

Das wirst du **schon** erfahren!

Bunı da bilip alasań ele!(You will find out!)

In the example the word **schon** expresses the meaning of submissiveness. **Schon** can be used in some cases in rhetorical questions. For example, if a person asks a question to another person, and the other person answers that question with another question, the word **schon** is included in the given answer. This rhetorical question may sound awkward, but it is a natural situation in German. For example,

A: Was willst du denn machen?(What are you going to do?)

B: Na, was **schon**?(What do you mean?)

A: Ne isleyjaqsan endi?

B: Haw, neni?

Vielleicht means in karakalpak **báلكim, múmkin (perhaps, may be)**. **Vielleicht** used as an adverb:

Ich komme **vielleicht** heute Abend. (I may come tonight)

Báلكim búgin keshte kelermen.

Vielleicht used as a modal particle in imperative sentences and means astonishment.

Du bist **vielleicht** schlau!

Sen dım sumlıqlı ekenseń! (You may be too smart!)

As you can see in the example above, there is a feeling of wonder when you see something you have never seen before.

When we translate the word **wohl** from german, it means **múmkin, shamasi, jaqsı** (possibly, almost). **Wohl** used as an adverb. If the word **wohl** comes in the meaning of **jaqsı (good)** (adjective), represents a sign of movement and serves as an adverb. Usually means **múmkin, shamasi** (possibly, almost):

Er fühlt sich **wohl**.

Ol ózin jaqsı sezıp atr.(He is feeling well)

In the given example the word **jaqsı** comes as an adverb. However, in the following examples expresses the meanings of possibility:

Heribert kommt **wohl** heute nicht.

Heribert búgin kelmedi-aw. (Heribert is probably not coming today.)

In the sentence the meaning of possibility is clearly visible. **Wohl** comes as a modal particle. As a modal particle it can be used in interrogative and declarative sentences and intensifies the sense of probability. For example,

Was meint sie **wohl** damit?

Ol bunıń menen ne demekshi?(What do you mean by that?)

In the given example the **wohl** serves as a modal particle and means possibility and probability.

Wohl in declarative sentences serves in the sense of probability:

-Wo ist Karl?

-Der wird **wohl** nach Hause gegangen sein.

-Karl qay jerde?(Where is Carl?)

-Ol úyine ketken shıǵar.(He probably has gone home)

CONCLUSION

Each of the above-mentioned modal particles has its own peculiarities, which give it a different feeling. Although modal particles in the German language appear to be simple, it is a bit difficult to understand them. Even in the usage of the simple words like **Ja**, can be some confusions. This is because it has been used to explain different meanings in difficult situations or contexts.

In addition, one of the peculiarities of modal particles is that they cannot be translated from German into other languages. That is why, we can see that in German dictionaries, in rare cases, the translation of modal particles is given.

In German, it is not uncommon to use modal pronouns. However, the use of modal particles gives the speech a natural look. Native Germans make extensive use of modal particles in their daily lives. Those who are learning German as a foreign language also have the opportunity to use the modal participles in their speech and to respond to the real German. For this reason, in-depth study of modal particles is of great importance as a step in the study of the German language.

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